

We have been endeavoring for several days past, to find the time to say something more than a mere passing notice of the acceptance by Judge Howe of a nomination for re-election to the bench of the supreme court. Several causes have thus far prevented, and today we find ourselves no better prepared than heretofore. The following article from the Milwaukee Free Democrat, however, is so just a tribute to the merits and services of Judge Cole, and expresses so well our own partialities, that we adopt it as our own. No man in the state has had better opportunities for a critical knowledge of the labors and acquirements of Judge Cole, or is more competent to pass a correct judgment upon the qualifications required in a good judge, than A. D. Smith, the writer of the article. Says the Free Democrat:

"Six years of the most intimate, confidential, unreserved communication, in official and private intercourse, enables us to speak advisedly upon this matter, not least so far as to satisfy our own sense of duty and right in the premises.

"It is needless to say what everybody knows, that personal friendship, inspired and cemented by long official intercourse of the most pleasant and instructive character, may influence us in the terms we employ. Let it be so. We would not throw it off if we could.

"Yet, that what we say now, or may hereafter be called on to say, may not be wrongly construed, we refer with pleasure to the record which Judge Cole has already made. It is safe to say, that no man, in any official position, has performed a greater amount of labor than that which he records shows for the last six years. And when it is considered that the record of opinions shows but a small portion of the mental toil and anxiety necessary to conceive them, the patient listening to arguments on the respective sides, the examination of authorities cited upon briefs, the discrimination of principles evolved by each, and applicable to the case under consideration, we may well say that his labors have been herculean. Can such services be spared from the bench?

"We place the name of Judge Cole at our masthead with the highest degree of pleasure and confidence. Without any disparagement to other gentlemen who may aspire to the station, we must say that we know of no one who could at this time fill the place of Mr. Justice Cole without great loss to the state. We shall endeavor to promote his election, not only as a duty which we owe to the pure administration of justice, but as a tribute freely offered to eminent worth and tried capacity."

It is uncertain whether a party nomination of any kind will be made against Judge Cole. Some of the democratic papers are urging such a nomination, and others are suggesting different individuals as independent candidates. J. P. Atwood, of Madison, George Gale of La Crosse, H. L. Palmer of Milwaukee, C. A. Eldredge of Fond du Lac, and perhaps others, have been named by the democratic press in this connection.

James H. Knowlton, of this city, it is understood, will be presented as an independent candidate, and his election urged by his friends.

In deciding upon the support of Judge Cole, we believe we select the candidate, who by his experience on the bench, and familiarity with the business of the court, united with his tried integrity and capacity, will best promote the interests of the people of the state.

SUPREMACY JUDGSHIP.—We see that quite a little stir is being made on the question as to who shall be the successor of Judge Cole. The republicans have made no party nomination, but it is understood they generally intend to support Judge Cole. Other republicans will support James H. Knowlton, while many democrats and republicans seem to be inclining towards Hon. J. P. Atwood of this city. A correspondent of the Milwaukee Press and News gives a cordial endorsement, and the editor speaks in the highest terms of the ability and fitness of Judge Cole. If it should be determined to support Judge Cole, it is a vote in favor of the democracy of the state to support our fellow townsman, we shall most cordially fall into line, because we most fully endorse Judge A. as a sound lawyer, and one who has never preached or practiced nullification. Or, if it should be determined to run some other able, good and faithful man, we will support him most cheerfully. Some definite course should be marked out at once, or it will be too late for concentration of action. We are satisfied that Judge Knowlton will distance Judge Cole in the race, as no conservative republican can support the latter, since his action on the bench in favor of resisting the supreme court of the United States. These times demand that none but the most conservative Union men should be put in place and power. No man who believes a state may rightfully resist the power of the general government, should be placed on the supreme bench of our state.—*Madison Patriot.*

If the "democracy" of Wisconsin conclude to make the course of Judge Cole in relation to the fugitive slave law an issue in the coming election for judge of the supreme court, selected as it was by Judge Whitton and Judge Smith, and by the final action of Judge Crawford, a democratic member of the court, the republicans of Wisconsin will cheerfully accept the issue and abide the result of the appeal.

FUNNY MISTAKE.—A good story is told of a lady who came a passenger to Pittsburgh from Steubenville, on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh train the other day. She put her ticket in her dress pocket. Where she had several other articles, and taking her seat, became engaged in conversation with a friend. The conductor soon came around and the lady drew from her pocket what she supposed to be the ticket, and without looking at it presented it to the conductor, and then resumed her conversation with her friend. Finding, however, that he did not take it, she looked up and saw that she was offering him a fine tooth comb. There was a general titter when the mistake was discovered; and the lady took it all in good humor, and returning the comb to her pocket, a good deal tickled, apparently, by the incident.

The Hartford Times says that the workmen of Sharps' rifle factory contributed nearly \$100 last week, for the assistance of a fellow workman, a German, who has been sick for several months.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Ay Xang, a long-tailed Celestial, who went home from San Francisco last spring with \$15,000, grew at once a great man, and from a thing to be pushed into the street by the first loafer, became a prominent actor in making the negotiations with England and France.

The Fremont Democrat says that at the recent post office election in Republic, Seneca county, Mrs. Melter, a staunch democratic lady, was the successful candidate. There were four republican candidates of the male persuasion, whose chagrin over the result may well be imagined.

A steam engine company in Providence, R. I., have recently completed an engine of 120 horse power, for a firm in Aberdeen, Scotland. This fact is highly complimentary to American talent and skill.

The Charleston correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that when the Star of the West was fired upon by the Morris Island battery, all the negroes threw themselves flat on the sand, and buried themselves in it!

DO NOTHING RASHLY.—Mrs. P. Pittsford Mass., recently received a valentine, at which she was somewhat indignant and about to throw it into the stove unopened, but was persuaded to open it, when it was found to contain a fifty dollar bill from an old friend and employer.

There are about four hundred miles of streets in New York city to be cleaned. Of these, eighty miles down town are to be cleaned every night, and the three hundred and twenty miles of up town streets once a week.

Mr. Goodwin, of the Court street menagerie, in Boston, has obtained a living white elephant, and will have it on exhibition in a few weeks.

THEY SHUN THE TRAITOR.—It is a noteworthy fact that while delegations from various states have recently called upon Secretaries Holt, Dix, and others, no delegation from any state has visited Mr. Toney. The freemen of the north shun the traitor.

In New York city, on Thursday, three dead infants were found in an old sink, and the body of a man wrapped in a blanket, was fished up from the East River.

OLD ABE'S FAMILY.—The family at the White House consists of the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and two sons; Mrs. Edwards and Miss Edwards, of Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kellogg, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of Springfield; Mrs. Granley, of Springfield; Dr. Long, of Springfield; Mr. Nicolay, private secretary; Col. Ward H. Lamont, formerly Mr. Lincoln's law partner; Capt. John Cook; Capt. Mygatt, of Ohio.

At the time the census returns were first classified, the rough estimate gave Illinois thirteen congressmen. It is now discovered that she is entitled to fourteen. A pretty good jump for one state, from nine to fourteen members.

ORIGIN OF CAMP MEETINGS.—The following history of the origin of camp meetings will be interesting to very many of our readers:

"The first camp meeting held in America was in Kentucky. Two preachers, one a Presbyterian and the other a Methodist, met in a village on the Sabbath where there was but one church. The Presbyterian officiated in the forenoon and the Methodist in the afternoon. The interest upon the subject was so great that they continued the meetings for a day or two at the house. The attendance soon became so large that they adjourned to the woods, and continued the meeting for a week. And this was the origin of the camp meeting."

SECESSION ABROAD.—It is stated upon what seems to be good authority, that before the close of the late administration, Mr. Black addressed a circular letter to all foreign governments, protesting in decided terms against the recognition of the Confederate states as an independent government. We doubt not a still more earnest protest of like character will be made by the new administration, and that it will be everywhere received and acted upon.

Messrs. Yancy and the other appointees of Mr. Jeff. Davis to foreign governments, will probably on arriving at their destination, find themselves as unimportant personages as the commissioners from Montgomery are at Washington.—*Chicago Tribune.*

STUDY THE FACTS.—A story is told of the great French scientist, which finely illustrates his knowledge of human nature. He was traveling in Germany, in entire ignorance of its language and currency. Having obtained some small change for some of his French coins, he used to pay his comings and others in the following manner: Taking a handful of the unmistakable specimens from his pockets, he counted them one by one, into the creditor's hand, keeping his eyes fixed all the time on the receiver's face. As soon as he perceived the least twinkle of a smile, he took back the last coin deposited in the hand, and returned it with the remainder, to his pocket. He afterwards found that in pursuing this method, he had not overpaid for anything.

THE INAUGURAL AT THE SOUTH.—In the border slave states of the southwest, where the inaugural of Mr. Lincoln has been published in full, the indications are that the new administration will be, in the main, supported by anti-secessionists. At least we are satisfied that the Union men will not be driven from their position by anything that is contained in the address.—What is said by the Union papers at Louisville and Lexington will be found in other places. The Nashville papers, the telegraph has advised us, are awaiting the official document before giving an expression. This precaution is explained by the fact that a very meagre abstract only was telegraphed to that city; and we presume it is upon this imperfect report that the papers of other foreign-western cities have based their unfavorable opinions. The inaugural, we believe, when read in full, will be carefully digested, will favorably impress all except those who had previously made up their minds not to be satisfied.

DINNER AND TEA TRAIT.—You never hear one woman invite another woman out to dinner, any more than you ever hear one man invite another to come and take tea with him. No! It would seem that women's hearts melted and softened over the tea-cup, and that men's souls flew open to each other with the table-cloth. Who is there to explain it? It takes several knives and forks to dig into a man's secret nature, whereas the simple key of the tea-caddy will unlock a woman's breast at any time.

The freshmen of Wesleyan University, and not the sophomores, were reported, celebrated their 17th day of Washington on Friday, with salutes, and appropriate literary exercises in the college chapel.

Farm Mortgage Bill.

Private advices from Madison inform us that the farm mortgage bill, as it is called, will come up on Monday, and that there is little hope of its passing. The enemies of the bill are thoroughly drilled, and are backed by a powerful and unscrupulous lobby, consisting of bondholders, brokers and shysters, who are all clamorous for their pound of flesh. They will most likely get it; and as it is now time for the legislature to adjourn, there is little room to hope for anything by way of relief from it. The probability is that no other measure can now be matured, that will elicit as strong a support as the senate bill 99, so these will be nothing done, and before another legislative assembly, 5,000 fore-closure suits will have been commenced, and then look out for music by the entire band. We are not certain but that the railroad thieves and stock gamblers, with the aid and savor of the supreme court and state authorities, can crush out and drive from their hard-earned homesteads 6,000 of our most worthy citizens, though we doubt it. The sacrifice is too great, even to save the credit of the state.—*Home League.*

We think the editor of the Home League reflects with undue severity upon the members of the legislature. So far as our observation extends, there is a very general disposition among the members to afford all possible relief to the unfortunate farm mortgagor. The bill in question is regarded by some of the most firm friends of the farm mortgagors as a measure calculated to injure their interests by attempting to do more than the constitution will admit of, thus making the law nugatory, and to the damage rather than benefit of the sufferers in whose behalf it is enacted. We think, too, that the editor is in error about the "powerful and unscrupulous lobby," that is in attendance to prevent its passage. On its first appearance, the bill was received by the members with general favor, as affording a constitutional means of relief, but on further canvassing it, it was held to be unconstitutional in many of its features, and only calculated to prejudice the interests of the state, with no advantage to the mortgagors. And this change of sentiment has not been induced by "shysters, clamorous for their pound of flesh," but by the "sober second thought" of friends of the interest sought to be protected.

Any measure of relief consistent with the constitution, and that can be sustained by the courts, would pass by an almost unanimous vote, and any other could but embarrass the aid to the distress of the farm mortgagors.—*Madison Journal.*

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The call for an extra session will depend entirely upon circumstances. If, under the inducement of a low tariff in the cotton confederacy, imports are heavily transferred to New Orleans, our revenue would be so affected as to derange all the estimates, and compel the immediate action of congress. If the duties are collected at present, even with the misappropriation of those received at southern ports, there would be no necessity for an extra session. But the belief obtains that a large portion of foreign trade will take the southern direction under their low tariff, as the western consumption could thus be supplied far more cheaply than through northern ports. Congress adjourned without passing any law authorizing the president, at his discretion, to suspend or abolish ports of entry, or giving him the power to collect the revenue on board ship. His hands are tied, and if the contingency occurs which has been suggested, his only relief will be through an extra session.

Although some of the elections do not regularly occur till August, Gen. Taylor found it necessary to summon congress in May. If the occasion should become urgent, that precedent may be followed.—*New York Tribune.*

ASHEVILLE, Ala., Feb. 13, 1861.—A NEW HAMPSHIRE MAN HUNG.—The following slip appeared in the Enfauna Ala. Express:

The worthy captain of the Home Guards arrested a man on last Tuesday, upon complaint made by one or two of our citizens. The charge was the use of improper language in regard to the acts and position of the southern people at this time. Some of the expressions used by this traveling Yankee were, that Bob Toombs is a traitor, and that the secessionists are thieves and robbers, and that he fully endorsed everything contained in the Knoxville Whig in regard to secession. After the examination, which brought out the foregoing facts, the committee of five members of the Home Guards, appointed to investigate the matter, announced as their decision that as the individual under arrest was only guilty of using improper language, they would set him at liberty, with a request to settle his business and leave as soon as possible. An application of tar and feathers wouldn't be at all amiss in such cases. The man's name is M. A. Smith. He is traveling agent for Sewell & Co. of New Orleans druggists. He will bear watching. Pass him around.

Mr. Smith is the traveling agent of Sewell & Mead, of New Orleans, but a New Hampshire man by birth. Mr. Smith arrived in this place on Saturday last. The Enfauna Express was produced. He was identified and did not deny his opinions.—He was then taken some half a mile from town, and then there deliberately hung.

Now I am a secessionist myself, but I utterly object to any such proceedings; but I am afraid to say so in the presence of S's horse, and his horse still here. He is worth \$3,500 in money, which is now in the hands of the vigilance committee. What they will do with it remains to be seen.—Some of them have suggested that it should be spent for arms.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

The stealing of the money of the murdered man would be in that conformity with precedent, and a natural conclusion of the proceedings of a southern vigilance committee.

FORT SUMTER.—Contrary to statements heretofore made public, as to the amount of provisions in Fort Sumter, the telegraph announces that Maj. Anderson has notified the war department that he has rations for only fifteen days longer. This information, if correct, has placed upon the administration the necessity for other hypotheses, and its evacuation be advised by that gallant soldier and patriot. The cabinet, at our latest dates, had not decided, or at least had not made public, what line of policy would be pursued. Let us hope, however, that Fort Sumter will be held by Maj. Anderson, and that both provisions and men will be sent to him, leaving the responsibility for the consequences upon those who may oppose that action.—*Chicago Tribune.*

There is a large number of appointments which the senate refused to confirm, made during the last two months of Mr. Buchanan's administration.



REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

(Condensed from the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

The following is the conclusion of yesterday afternoon's report as to the provisions of the constitution of the new confederacy:

All laws shall relate to one subject, and be expressed by letter.

The president and vice-president are to hold office for six years.

The principal officers of departments and the diplomatic service are removable at the pleasure of the president. Other civil officers are removable when their services are unnecessary, or for good causes or reasons. Removal must be reported to the senate when practicable. No censure remarks are tolerated.

Other states are to be admitted to the confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both houses.

The confederacy may acquire territory, and slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by congress and the territorial government.

When the five states shall ratify the permanent constitution, it shall be established for each state until ratified.

The provisional constitution shall remain in force not extended beyond one year.

NEW YORK, March 12.

Washington special dispatches state that it is rumored that a messenger has been dispatched to Major Anderson, with orders to withdraw the garrison from Fort Sumter.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 12.

There are 31 nominations in the house to fill Cameron's seat in the senate. The principal ones are David Wilmont, Thad. Stevens, Warton McMichael and Richard Vaux.

BOSTON, March 12.

The house to-day ordered to a third reading the bill modifying the personal liberty law which recently passed the senate.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.

The state election to-day brought out the usual vote. Nathaniel S. Berry was the republican, and Geo. Stark the opposition candidate for Governor. Three members of congress were also voted for. The vote of Concord was: Berry 1362, Stark 935; Manchester, Berry 1609, Stark 974. Nassau, Berry 908, Stark 856. Fifty-six towns gave Berry 12,663, Stark 10,200, scattering 42.

BALTIMORE, March 12.

The state conference assembled again to-day; attendance slim. The chair understood Gov. Hicks was still unwilling to call a convention, and it was evident the sentiments of members were somewhat modified. It is thought a committee will be appointed to confer with the Virginia convention. Adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Gentlemen in prominent positions confidently assert that Fort Sumter is to be abandoned in consequence of the pre-emptory opinion of Gen. Scott. Some say it will be done next Monday. This information, however, is not official.

The report prevails that Crittenden is almost certain to be nominated to the supreme court bench.

What the southern congress have done so far has been informal and in direction of peace.

Senator Latham has succeeded in getting a tri-weekly mail route from San Francisco to Los Angeles, with weekly service to San Diego. A contract was also closed for the removal of the Butterfield to the Central route, with services from St. Louis to Placerville in 16 days, daily, Sundays included; also pony express 3 times a week in 3 days. Service to commence the 15th of June.—The contract was signed to-day, and the overland is discontinued till the establishment of the central service as above.

HARRISBURG, March 12.

The legislature has appointed Thursday for the election of senator.

CONCORD, March 12—Midnight.

Returns from 120 towns give Berry 21,889; Stark 18,012. So far 17 republicans and 16 democrats are elected to the house. Berry's majority, probably, 4,000. Rollins, republican, for congress in 2d district, will probably have from 800 to 1,000 majority. The republican candidates to congress are elected, and four of the five councilors and 9 of the 12 state senators.

MONTGOMERY, March 12.

Nothing of public interest was done to-day. A recess is daily expected, which will be brought about certainly during the week.

President Cobb has sent to several state conventions certified copies of the permanent constitution.

It is expected Alabama will ratify it on Wednesday.

Mr. Stevens has gone to Crawfordsville.

HARTFORD, March 13.

Navigation is resumed. The river is now free of ice, and the steamers City of Hartford and Granite State are running regularly between New York and Hartford without detention.

BOSTON, March 13.

The brig Robt. Wing, from Nemeez, Africa, 21st ult., reports that in latitude 48° longitude 66° 50' fell in with the brig Joanna C. Cooper, from New Castle for New York, and took off her crew and brought them to this port.

RICHMOND, March 13.

Mr. Sawyer's speech was the ablest of the session and produced profound effect. The unionists consider his arguments unanswerable. There is but little doubt but the border state conference proposition will be adopted, but that the peace proposition will be taken as a basis of adjustment is doubtful. Some secessionists admit the impossibility of adopting an ordinance of secession, but say that Virginia will ultimately secede unless her demands are granted.

FOR KANSAS, March 13.

The pony express with San Francisco dates to the 2nd passed here at 6:30 this morning.

The legislature adjourned over from the 21st to the 26th. The sessions continue to be occupied with discussions of Union resolutions. No legislation of any importance has been transacted.

The reconstructed democratic party caucus, composed of Breckinridge and a portion of Douglas Breckinridges, met at Sacramento last evening, and it is reported that a majority of Douglas democrats and all the republicans are endeavoring to induce McDougall to withdraw from the contest, when an effort to elect some compromise candidate will be made.

SATANAHA, March 13.

The Georgia state convention has transferred the forts, arsenals, arms and munitions of war to the government of the southern confederacy.

An ordinance has also been passed appropriating half a million dollars for the support of the government, and authorizing the governor to issue 7 per cent bonds for that amount.

The report of the seizure of the northern stock in the Macon and Western R. R. is denied. The president of the road says there is no foundation for the report.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The S. S. Adriatic left her dock at 9 a.

m. for Queenstown, Southampton and Havre, with 80 passengers, including Thomas Benton King of Georgia, and Richard Ten Broeck.

A special despatch to the Commercial says that Corwin and Clay have both declined the missions tendered them.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Mr. Seward has declined a conference with the southern commissioners. They will address a formal official communication to him to-day, setting forth the character and purposes of their mission.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The world's correspondence says: the question of the nomination of Mr. Crittenden to fill the vacancy in the supreme court, is at last settled by a vote in the cabinet that it shall not be made.

Col. Ellsworth has been appointed a lieutenant in the army.

The late adjutant general, Cooper, at the request of Jeff. Davis, has gone to Montgomery with the evident view to resume the same position in the southern army.

The Herald's correspondence says in reply to a despatch putting the authorities on their guard, that the Herald telegraphs here to-day, as follows: "We are prepared at all points, and defy them to reinforce Fort Sumter."

Sen. Trumbull is severely denounced by Illinois republicans for urging his brother-in-law's appointment as governor of Dacotah.

The nomination of James Speed as postmaster at Louisville, gives a good deal of dissatisfaction. The friends of B. Gallagher are especially chagrined.

B. Gross will be appointed U. S. marshal in Indiana.

John L. Scripps is to be postmaster at Chicago. G. G. Jones at Torr Hunt, J. M. Stockton at Mayville, and John Corwin at Hamilton, O.

James Tiner, a state elector, has been appointed special mail agent for Indiana. Secretary Cameron will retain the present chief clerk, Mr. Potts, for the time being.

To-day Mr. H. M. Cobb, of Tioga, Pa., was appointed distributing clerk in the war department.

Judge Edmonds of Michigan is a prominent candidate for commissioner of the general land office.

The Times' correspondence says: Secretary Cameron is understood to favor the policy of collecting the revenue outside of the ports after Secretary Chase shall have drawn requisitions upon the officers of the seceding states and they have refused to comply.

The French minister called upon Mr. Seward at the state department to-day and tendered the good services of his government in connection with the United States and Peru, relative to the difficulties growing out of the seizure of the ships Lattie Thompson and Georgiana. Mr. Seward received the offer cordially, but of course did not commit himself on the subject. All arbitration of this case was rejected by the late administration.

The court in Commodore Armstrong's court martial case, was organized this morning. Com. Stewart officiating as president. Coms. Shubrick, Gregory, Steighan, Merion, Shubrick, Cobb, F. Crasse, McCleary, Jarvis, and Captains Gull and Nicholson composed the court. Col. B. M. McKim is judge advocate, and Philip Phillips counsel for the defense.

The Tribune's correspondent says the nomination of Mr. Corwin as minister to Mexico was quite unexpected to him and was not desired. It is only three days since he urged upon the president the selection of another person as peculiarly fitted for this post. Mr. Lincoln nominated him without any conference whatever and was influenced mainly by the desire to secure his services in carrying out the policy which Mr. Corwin has advocated in and out of congress, as most desirable for our future commercial, political and diplomatic relations with republic. If he consents to accept that mission at all, which is yet undecided, it will be for the purpose of inducing Mexico to adopt this policy and for no other reason. In this view the mission is now among the most important in the whole service. The agents of Jeff. Davis are there endeavoring to obtain recognition.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 13.

Flour market dull and a trifle lower, sales 9,400 barrels, 5,004.55 super state; 5,104 5,15 extra do; 5,104.55 common to medium extra western; 5,404.55 shipping brands extra B. H. O. Wheat market dull slightly in favor of buyers, sales 60,000 bushels, 1.18 Chicago spring, 1.2041, 22 Milwaukee club, in store and delivery.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat market dull and lower. No. 2 75a67, No. 1 80a 81, club 82, extra 83.

MAGNITUDE OF THE STARS.—In looking up into the starry vault in the evening, a common impression on the mind is "How thickly the stars are clustered together—many appear almost to touch;" and this often lessens the appreciation of their vast remoteness from each other. This close proximity is only apparent, and not real.—It arises mainly from the fact that the stars appear vastly larger than they really are, to candle in dark night, the rays of light which half a mile, appears as large as a cow, which would at that distance. But the light of the sun (and of the stars, which are suns) is many thousand times brighter than a candle. To illustrate this enlarged appearance, make a hole with a fine needle through a sheet of colored paper and place this across a window or smaller space, through which the sun is shining into a darkened room; place the eye at several feet distance, so as to see a portion of the sun, through this needle-hole—and instead of appearing like a candle in dark night, the rays of light spread out and appear a foot or more in diameter. Could this be seen in the night, its size would appear still larger; and at a great distance, it would be still more increased. Now, suppose that such an object as the sun—so large that the swiftest lightning train would be over three years crossing its face—larger than the whole sweep of the moon around its orbit, suppose this immense and intensely dazzling object were removed so far from us as to be reduced in size to a little twinkling point, visible in the next night's sky, the rays of light that little twinkling, small as it may appear, would be many thousand times less to the eye than its apparent size. Take the north star as an example. It is as large as our sun, and as remote as it is known to be—its apparent diameter, being about one twentieth of a degree, is as much larger than its *dis* would appear, as the great pyramid of Egypt is larger than the head of a pin! This may seem incredible, but a calculation will show that it is nearly correct, but space will not allow a computation here.

COLORADO EXHIBITION TO HAYTI.—The Haytian bureau of emigration of this city has chartered the American brig Mary A. Jones, to carry emigrants to Hayti. Over fifty names are entered. Forty of them are exiles from South Carolina, who have formed themselves into a cotton raising colony, and also into a church organization, of which Rev. Mr. Lewis (colored) of the Methodist Episcopal body has been elected pastor. They will sail from this port next Monday, and will probably settle at St. Mark, (present the French name for emigrants) near Cape Hayti, in the north of the island.—*Boston Atlas, 13th.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$5.00 REWARD.

On the 26th of February last, between the Rock River House and this city, a large Silver English Watch, No. 26,707—Wm. Matthews, manufacturer, at Fourth & a strip of leather attached to a chain. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at this office, or to BENJAMIN PATTISON, Janesville, March 13th, 1861. mar13dawit

J. M. MAY. A continuance to secure claims from the United States government. Special attention paid to rejected cases and extension also to patent litigation. Also the most valuable patents issued to inventors in 1849-1850 through this agency during that time were secured. Agents for the following: Rockwell, Rockwell, Stone, Drawing Machines, and Quartz Rock Crusher, Nash & Co's Grain Separator, and Rockwell's Automatic Attachment for Moulds and Planes. Office in May's building, corner Main and Milwaukee sts., Janesville, Wis. mar13dawit

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership under the style and name of:

Smith & Bostwick,

for the transaction of a general mercantile business at the

New York Cash Store,

where we propose to keep on hand at all times, the largest, cheapest and most extensive assortment of merchandise to be found in the city. In addition to our regular dry goods establishment we have taken the store lately occupied by S. C. Spaulding, for our

Merchant Tailoring and Cloth Department,

making two stores in one; where we shall keep the best stock of Cloths, Cambrics, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods to be found in this state. And manufacture all kinds of

FINE CLOTHING TO ORDER.

in the latest and most fashionable styles.

M. C. SMITH,
J. M. BOSTWICK,
mar13dawit

Janesville, March 1, 1861.

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839.

S. T. SUT.

KENTUCKY SALT RIVER

BOURBON

WHISKEY,

DISTILLERIES!

MARCH 6, 1861

Twenty Days Longer.

A many of our friends are daily enquiring whether we shall continue to sell at the price mentioned in this advertisement, we say that though

"The Thirty Days" are Past

we will sell at the same

SCSSION PRICES

20 Days Longer

So Improve The Time.

READER WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR
DRY GOODS
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes
Hats and Caps,
Grocery, Glass Ware
GROCERIES, &c.?

We can anticipate your answer,
"We buy where we can buy Cheapest."
It is the easiest task in the world for each merchant

ADVERTISE
To Sell Twenty-Five per Ct. Cheap
than all others, but it is certain that some of the sum
FAIL TO DO IT,
but
PRICES WILL TELL.
Please read the following list of prices, and you will
fail to make your purchases at
CHAPMAN'S EMPORIUM

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

We will sell for the next

Thirty Days

Fine Plain French Merino, One worth \$1.00.
Finest Gold Medal Big Worth 1.00 each 1.95,
 " double width " French Cashmere .65c worth
 " Plain Wool DeLaine, One worth .80c
 Eight " Metal Cashmires 70c ". 75c.
 " Metal Cashmires 25c worth 35c.
 " Bigd double width Eng. Cashmeres, &c v-

Now is the time to

Buy a Good Dress for a Little Money

We are making frequent additions to our stock

HATS, PRINTS, DE LAINES, FANCY DRESS GOODS,
SUAWAYS, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, ROBES,

and our
Stock Will Always be Complete
and
PRICES LOW.
We are constantly adding to our line of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, KENTUCKY JEA
SATINETS, TWEEDS, & G. M. CLASSI-
MERES, DENIMS, STRIPES,
CHECKS, SHEERINGS,
FLANNELS, &c.,
and are selling at prices that must
be satisfactory to all.

While the following list cannot enrich you greatly,
if you want to

SPEND A DIME

to advantage, come and buy

2 yards very fair prints for 10 cents.
6 pairs Slide Combs "
12 dozen Suspender Buttons "

[illegible]

Ladies Kid Congress Gaiters.
Ladies Plain Louting Congress Gaiters.
Ladies Foxed Congress Gaiters.
Ladies Kid Booties.
Ladies Embellished Booties.
Ladies Calf "
Ladies Kip Booties.
Ladies Slippers, Hosiery, Gum Shoes, &c. - Misses
'Childrens' Shoes.

All of which we will sell at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
We have in our basement, which we sell from ~~and~~
in our general salesroom,
Groceries, Cheap for the Thousand

14 lbs. Best Brown Sugar for \$1.00
9 " N. Y. Crushed Sugar, 1.00.
9 " " Granulated " 1.00.
20 " " Coffee Sugar, 1.00.
26 " Rice for 1.00.
Choice Young Hyson Tea, 50c worth 75c.
Finest " " 75c. 1.00.
Finest Black Tea in market, 75c. 1.00.

We are confident that a fair trial of these Teas will convince all that they are cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. We sell

Nutmegs at 50c per oz. usual price 10c.
Cloves " 15c. lb. " 10c per quart.
" " " " "

Best Layer Raisins at 15c	per lb.	usual price,	20c
Best Valnilla " 10c	"	"	10c
Dried Peaches (pared) 15c	"	"	20 to 25c
Dried Raspberries 25c	"	"	35c
Dried Blackberries 15c	"	"	20c
Cherries, only 26c	"	"	40c
Plums, " 20c	"	"	30c
Spanish Prunes, " 10c	"	"	15c
Fresh Figs, " 10c	"	"	18c

Now Judge for yourselves whether we cannot

Safely Dely Competition

Selling as we do (subject to only one rent and the ordinary expense of one store), all the different kinds of goods usually sold in three or four stores.

All will see at a glance that the larger our sales, the less given expense,

We thank the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties for the Liberal and Constantly Increasing Patronage given to:

THE HONEST ONE PRICE STORE

and feel confident that we shall continue to sell goods so as to maintain the confidence of our old friends in 1861 amid many new ones to the list.

Please remember that we have

BUT ONE PRICE!

and that we shall make you prices as

Low as they are Uniform,

and oblige Yours Truly,

CHAPMAN BROTHERS

1861

North-Western Railway
TRIP ARRANGEMENT
We leave Janesville:

Dehkoosh,	7:16 A. M.
Chicago,	4:50 P. M.
Dehkoosh,	7:48 P. M.
Chicago,	10:45 P. M.
Dehkoosh,	12:30 A. M.

Arrive at Janesville:

Chicago,	4:50 P. M.
Dehkoosh,	3:25 A. M.
Chicago,	5:20 P. M.
Dehkoosh,	12:40 P. M.
Chicago,	8:00 P. M.
Dehkoosh,	10:45 P. M.

Beaver Dam, Portage, City, Wausau, Marshfield, Portage, Wisconsin, Superior, Duluth and points principal points east and south, the depot.

H. B. PATTERSON, Agent.

**Excursion du Chien Rail-
way.**
Leave O. F. TIME.
Jan. 1, January 29th, at 8 o'clock P. M.
We leave Janesville for:

Chicago,	11:30 A. M.
Dehkoosh,	1:30 A. M.
Chicago,	4:00 P. M.
Dehkoosh,	2:00 P. M.

Arrive at Janesville from:

Chicago,	1:00 P. M.
Dehkoosh,	1:00 P. M.
Chicago,	11:00 A. M.
Dehkoosh,	3:45 P. M.

and over,
to the Detroit and Milwaukee, Great

[illegible]

Central Railroad
Albany with Western & Atlantic North-
west to Boston and New York, via New
York River road for New York, via
NEW EXPEDIENT ROUTE TO THE EAST.
Direct and close connections with Col-
umbia College, the Highlands road, the
and, with the Michigan Southern &
Shore roads to Buffalo.
Also direct connections with the
all the Northwest to New York and Bos-
ton. Places in the West.
Any Other Route
at the Company's office in the Amer-
ican Southwest Corner of Lake and Amer-
ican Avenue, New York.
Chicago, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Western Agent, Buffalo, call 3747.
Water Arrangements. 1891
VIA
Central Railroad
Sundays, Nov. 24th, 1890, trains will run

St. Louis 1.00 P. M., Cairo 4.35 A. M., New Orleans in 69 hours from Chicago at 9.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
St. Louis 1.00 P. M., Cairo 4.35 P. M., New Orleans in 69 hours from Chicago at 1.10 A. M. and 2.50 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

For all important points South and at the office of the company in the South, W. R. ARTHEUR, Gen. Agent, Gen. Passenger Agt., New Orleans, La.

Central and Great Northern Western Canada Railway.

The Great Central Depot, foot Lake St. Louis.

York and Boston Express, every day Sunday.

St. Louis and Louisville Express, every day Sunday.

St. Louis and Boston Express, every day Sunday.

St. Louis and Louisville Express, every day Sunday.

checked through.

and at the General office, corner Lake
 side, opposite the Tremont House, Lake
 street, foot Lake street.
 R. N. RICE
 Agent M. O. R. E.

STATES MAIL
 DAILY WEEKLY LINE
 New York, Glasgow and Liverpool,
 principal cities of Great Britain and
 of Europe, calling at Londonderry, &c.

MONTEBAIL MAIL
 Steamers, Clyde built steamers, in con-
 nection with the

TRUNK RAILWAY
 connecting the United States and Canada
 by mail and passenger.

McMaster
 Glasgow

East Borian,
Alton,
(New),
The above boats are now plying
between the steamers will make
weekly, viz:
To Londonderry, Glasgow or Liver-
pool, to Star Room, \$59 and \$12
with cooked provisions, and
dist. class, good for 5 men, 180
are issued for bringing out passengers
from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ire-
land, steamers or sailing vessels, at any
passage apply to the company's general
agent, Messrs. J. & W. G. & Co., 21
22 Broadway, New York, or to
"HARRIS, Grand Trunk Railway Office,
100 Broadway, New York, or to
VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.
The new iron structure, nearly two miles in
length in the world, started across the
Gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of the

RAILWAY OF CANADA, the largest and most powerful public traffic. This route of nearly 10,000 miles, is operated under one management, from Montreal, Que., to Portland, Me., and there is a branch line from P. S. R. to New York City, and another to Portland or Boston. Quick and easy routes for travel between the west and east, and England, and also to all parts of Canada and the New West.

CHICAGO AND LIVIN'GTON, the largest and most powerful of Europe, at considerably less than regular weekly fare of United States. Steamers, sailing from Portland and Liverpool every Thursday, calling at every Friday throughout the year. See also the weekly **JAMES WARRACK**, sailing from New York, 12 Lake St., Chicago, and Montreal, **epidemiology**.

RAILROAD, and **ERIE RAILROAD**.

of Gauge, Double Track and Telegraph Route to
**YORK, BOSTON,
and New England Cities.**

DARTMOUTH
Western United States Mail.
Trains leave Dunkirk daily, on arrival of
the Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleveland,
and run through to New York without
change, and on arrival at New York
connect with the New York and New
England Railroad for New England cities.
Splendid ventilated Sleeping Cars
run through, there always as low as by
other routes, and baggage transferred. Free
of charge and call for tickets via Dunkirk, and
Dunkirk and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all
the principal stations to the west.
Facilities for shipment of Freight, and
passenger routes.

(Ct. daily; make up train
 points west and quicker time than ever
 any line. Rates, compare of J. C. O'Connell, 21 Broad-
 st.; John S. Dunlap, 16 State street. Box
 of South-Borough freight agent, 64 Clark
 under the new Sherman Hotel.
 C. I. GILES, MINOT.
 Western Traveling Agt. Gen'l Supt.
 of St. Louis Railroad Line.
 to St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield,
 without change of cars; also, direct con-
 nections to St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul,
 and other points. Freight rates, as follows:
 Express, at 1.15 A. M.
 Freight, at 2.00 A. M.
 Night, daily, through in twenty-four hours.
 B. B. MASON, Bag-
 Gen. Freight Agent, Soudair.

Great Frames.
 On this day, from New York, a large lot of
 frames will be sold, for cash, at 25¢ per
 (boxed)